

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1857.

NUMBER 86.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal
\$10 Country Daily \$6; Tri-Weekly \$3; Weekly \$3; Even-
ing Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.
On the Post.—In Advance.—Country Daily or Tri-
Weekly for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 3 years \$6; 3 copies 1 year
\$5; 6 copies 12; 12 copies or more \$1 50 each. Weekly Bul-
letin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be
discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for),
the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued,
at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our
custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,
or at our option, if party in good, it will be sent until paid.
Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines
Do, each additional line, 10 lines
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Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first inser-
tion, and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Advertisements for candidates—\$1 per week for each name.
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month
and payment exacted.

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly; all others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs and
commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or
similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com-
panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-
price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and
funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial
columns and intended to promote private interests, 20
cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the
editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the
real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and
10 cents for each subsequent insertion, each change considered a
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular
passengers for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one
boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will
be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal
and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,
one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are
charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each
square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00
Each continuation, 75

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if
they are continued also in the Weekly Journal, will be
charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuation; if
not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notices must be given to the publisher and stopped
advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires,
otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued
without previous notice to us, nor will charge be made
for less than one year at the yearly rates.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857.

NEW MONEY.—We noticed a few days since the
receipt of a specimen of the new coin. It is
now our pleasure to announce the issue of still an-
other new species of money, which will have great
currency in this section. We refer to the notes of the
new State Bank of Indiana, which institution went
into operation on the first of the year, and has
branches at Jeffersonville and New Albany. We
have scarcely ever seen better looking money. By
the use of two colors on the face of the note, counter-
feiting them by the photographic process is ren-
dered impossible, for in photographing the paper
must first be saturated with nitrate of silver to pro-
duce black, and before chemicals will act to produce
colors the nitrate of silver must be washed or soaked
out. This, however, it is impossible to do without
destroying the paper. The counters or lathe work
around the figures in each upper corner are also very
finely engraved, and would be difficult to counter-
feit. The vignettes, though not as fine as the coun-
ters, are still very handsome. That on the Fives is
a female figure, representing a shepherdess watching
over her flock. That on the Tens has four figures,
representing agriculture, manufactures and com-
merce taking lessons of science; and that on the
Twenties two human figures, representing agricul-
ture and commerce in the act of making a trade,
while a dog (Fidelity) is watching to secure perfect
fairness.

The scroll work on the back of the notes in red, is
alike for all denominations. It covers the entire
back, but the work immediately about the letters
'Ten' or 'Twenty' is much the finest, and is de-
signed as another safeguard against successful imi-
tation.

MISSING LECTURES.—We are fearful that the
literary world has suffered an irreparable loss in the
eclipse of several of its leading stars. Some weeks
ago the Young Men's Association of this city ad-
vertised a course of lectures, and designated the
names of a number of gentlemen who were to lec-
ture. We had supposed every arrangement com-
menced and that ere this Louisville would be en-
joying the pleasure of listening to words of wisdom,
from some of the first intellects in the country.
But, as is too common with every species of enter-
prise in Louisville, there has been a failure. We
have had no lectures. The eminent men are mis-
sing, while the public awaits with anxiety some
movement from the Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion.

Really we are ashamed of our city in this matter.
We know that the young men have acted with all
due energy and propriety, and it is singular, that,
while all other cities can sustain courses of popular
lectures, there is such an apathy here. It is not,
we feel sure, from any lack of literary taste, but
results from a species of careless indifference that ap-
pears to be characteristic of the place and its inhabi-
tants.

THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are
gratified to be able to announce that the committee
appointed to procure the guaranty requisite to induce
the United States Agricultural Association to hold
their next annual exhibition at the Fair Grounds
near our city, have been entirely successful in pro-
curing a subscription of the whole amount proposed
to be guaranteed. Much credit is due to the com-
mittee for the promptness and energy with which
this duty has been performed, and especially to
Messrs. Miller and Dulaney, who undertook the
task with a zeal and energy that entitles them to
the thanks of the whole community, and performed,
as we understand, the greater part of the work.

Our dispatches advise us of the re-election of
Hon. Chas. Sumner to the United States Senate.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has elected Hon.
James F. Simmons to the Senate. He succeeds
J. James.

It will be seen from the Congressional pro-
ceedings that there was quite an excitement in the
House yesterday.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The weather moderated very much yesterday.
Throughout the afternoon the thermometer stood
above freezing point. There is no change to notice
in the river. It is very low and the ice is very
heavy. The agent of the Cincinnati board of under-
writers has ordered the Gen. Pike, which is in the
ice above, to be unloaded, and her crew were
employed yesterday in taking her cargo ashore over
the ice. The agent has also ordered the ice to be cut
away from the Landis and other boats which are
frozen in at the landing with the stern turned up
stream, and to be pulled around, as in their present
position the ice could cut them down when it breaks
up.

The James Montgomery.—We are indebted to a
gentleman who was a passenger on this steamer to
Cairo, and who came from that point by railroad, for
New Orleans papers of the 1st and 2d. The Mont-
gomery reached Cairo on Thursday morning. Capt.
Montgomery intended to go to Paduch, where he
would unload his boat, and then return to New Or-
leans.

By Adams & Co.'s Express we received at 2 o'clock
yesterday St. Louis papers of the preceding evening.
The News says:

Last night and to-day the weather has been by far
the coldest of the season; and the ice in the river this
morning was floating past the city in larger quanti-
ties than for several days past. We see no prospect,
however, of the river closing, as the gorges that have
formed above Alton, in the Mississippi, and at How-
ard bend, in the Missouri, will keep the floating ice
back, and all that is seen in the river here, is made
below those points. We have had no news from the
river or boats between here and Cairo, for the past
three days. The water at this point is falling very
slowly, and there cannot be more than four and a
half feet in the channel to Cairo.

The steamer A. C. Goddin has been sold to Tracy
& Lewis, of St. Louis, and H. L. Williams, of Glas-
gow, Mo., for \$32,000.

Collision.—The steamer Southern Belle, bound for
Vicksburg, and the steamer Duke, bound for Red
river, came in collision on the night of the 30th ult.,
forty miles above New Orleans. The bows of the
Duke struck the Southern Belle on the larboard side,
just forward of the wheel-house, and tore away a
large portion of the guard, broke the hog-chains and
Sampson-post, cut into the hull from the deck to
the water's edge, and displaced the cylinder-plate
and timbers. A large quantity of freight, which was
on the guard, was at the same time, pitched over-
board. The Southern Belle returned to New Orleans
for repairs.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch has a summary of the
river craft built at that port during the last year. It
is as follows:

No.	Tonnage.
Steamboats.....	59.....11,424 60-95ths
Keels.....	15.....664 54-95ths
Barges.....	14.....1,417 28-95ths
Floating-boats.....	20.....533 8-95ths
Grand total.....	108.....14,089 45-95ths

The number of steamers was one less than in
1855, the tonnage 1,051 less. The number of keels,
barges, and floating-boats was 79 in 1855 against only 32
in 1856, increase 47; but their total tonnage was but
2,614 against 3,625 in 1855; showing a decrease of
1,001 tons. This falling off in tonnage of steamers
and other craft, is ascribed, to the difference of the
stage of water during the two years. In 1855, the
river was at a good boating stage from early in the
spring till late in the winter, while in 1856 the river
was not at a good navigable stage for ninety days.

Capt. Meekin's new steamer Baltic has been com-
pleted at New Albany. She is a magnificent boat,
and will leave as soon as the river opens.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, has the fol-
lowing river items:

The Ironton Register says the steamer Sciota No.
2 was forced on shore by the gorge at Cattlesburg,
and now lies trim out of water. The steamer Cab-
inet is about in the same condition at our landing,
and the upper wharf-boat is also out of water.

Metal Boat Sunk.—A floating boat belonging to Joshua
Oaks, of Haverhill, loaded with over 100 tons pig
iron, sunk in 14 feet water.

A committee appointed by the citizens residing
in the vicinity of the corner of Jefferson and Fif-
teenth streets waited on us last evening with a re-
quest to present their grievances through our col-
umns to the mayor and general council. The com-
mittee stated that the citizens in that neighborhood
are actually suffering for want of water. The pump
in that locality has been out of order for upwards of
a year. The pump-maker has tried his hand on it
at various times, but without effect. The citizens
have now to go nearly a quarter of a mile to get
water. Cannot something be done to alleviate the
suffering of humanity in that locality?

We think that the City Council is very un-
justly censured, by various papers and citizens, be-
cause sundry small items of indebtedness contracted
by the city are not speedily liquidated. The real
fault is with the people themselves. They have not
been as prompt in the payment of their taxes as
usual, and hence the deficiency in the treasury. The
tax collectors have now in their possession bills
amounting to \$160,000, which is double the sum
that ever before remained unpaid to so late a date.
These collectors are using all possible diligence, but
the property owners are backward in settling up.

The lowest point reached by Fletcher & Ben-
nett's spirit thermometer—hanging in the yard—
yesterday morning, was 13° above zero. Their
mercurial thermometer, at 11 o'clock yesterday,
stood at 25°. The thermometer on the north side of
our office, at 2 o'clock yesterday, stood at 31° above
zero, and at 12 o'clock last night at 32°.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.—One of the most pleasant
incidents of the season is the donation of fifty cords
of wood by the members of the Christian Church at
Eminence to the Church on the corner of Fourth and
Walnut streets. It is to be distributed among the
poor of the latter congregation.

The inaugural ceremonies connected with in-
ducting Gov. Polk of Missouri into office, were
delayed more than half an hour in consequence of
there being no bible at the State House, and not a
copy in the vicinity. One was finally obtained at
the penitentiary.

H. M. McCarty, editor of the Bardston Gaz-
ette, is in the city, at the St. Joseph Infirmary.

We regret learning that he is still affected by the
serious accident that occurred to him several months
ago.

LEGISLATIVE ROWS.

We noticed yesterday morning the double presidency in the Indiana State
Senate. We find in the Indianapolis correspondence
of the Cincinnati Gazette an explanation of the phe-
nomenon. The correspondent says: "It appears
that within two days a rumor has spread among the
Republicans that the Democrats had determined to
caucus to reject four certificates of the Republican
Senators, and organize the Senate with a Demo-
cratic majority, pass a resolution to go into joint
election for U. S. Senator, and thus accomplish their
object. This was to be done, rumor said, by Lieut.
Gov. Willard, who acts as presiding officer in the
Senate. This result the Republicans determined to
prevent; accordingly, when the Senate met this
morning, Lieut. Gov. Willard in the chair, the Re-
publicans nominated Mr. Burke, of Wayne, as presid-
ing officer, and he took the desk beside Mr. Will-
ard, thus making two bodies with two presiding of-
ficers in the same room; the Republicans contending
that there was no law requiring the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor to preside during organization. Of course
nothing could be done in this state of things without
a compromise. The Republicans refused to yield
without some assurance that they would be fairly
dealt with. Lieut. Gov. Willard then stated that
he would swear in three of the disputed men, but not
the fourth. This was the case of Dr. Cooper, from
Rush county, where the clerk had certified that
Cooper had a majority of votes, but had not added
that he was therefore elected Senator."

In the afternoon the Republicans agreed to the
proposition of Lieut. Gov. Willard, to swear in all
the Senators but Mr. Cooper. The oath was ac-
cordingly administered, and the Senate was duly or-
ganized. A resolution was then offered instructing
Willard to swear in Mr. Cooper, which he did. The
Senate then elected J. S. Harvey, of Indianapolis,
clerk, and Mr. Tyner, of Brookfield, assistant clerk.

The Illinois State Legislature met on the 5th inst.,
and there the Democrats carried everything with the
strong hand, resorting to force to effect an organiza-
tion of the House after their own fashion. It is cus-
tomary in all such bodies and in Congress for the
old clerk to organize the new House. We find the
following account of the organization of the Illinois
Legislature in the editorial correspondence of a Chi-
cago paper:

Mr. Brydges, the Clerk of the last House, went
into the Hall and attempted to call the House to
order, as was clearly his right, and as is the custom
of Congress and of all the States. The opposition
were there in force, and by concert with two mem-
bers from the contested districts, they put
Dougherty of Union in the chair, elected John Mc-
Connell, of Morgan, temporary Clerk, and appointed
a door-keeper. Mr. Brydges, still insisting that
the rights of his office were encroached upon by this
action, proceeded to call the roll of members. He was
interrupted by a motion to expel him by force, which
was put and carried, in spite of the efforts of the
Republicans, led by Arnold of Cook, to obtain a
hearing. Mr. Greathouse seized upon the Clerk,
and assisted by half a dozen confederates, thrust
him out of the hall. After which the body, now
fairly in the control of the rioters, went into other
business. At this writing (12 M.) the roll is being
called, and the prospect is that the permanent organ-
ization will be soon completed by the election of the
Democratic caucus ticket.

BURNED TO DEATH.—We regret to hear of the
death of an interesting child of Mr. Wm. Gibson.
It came to its death by burning, the mother having
left the house for a few moments. The occurrence
happened near the corner of Walnut and Fourteenth
streets.

We were glad to see that well known physi-
cian, Dr. J. W. C. Baum, last evening. He fur-
nished us with late New York and Cleveland pa-
pers.

Rev. Dr. Granger, pastor of the First Baptist
Church, Providence, R. I., died on Monday last,
aged 42 years. He was an exceedingly able
preacher.

Among the strangers in the city are John Bates,
proprietor of the National theatre, Cincinnati, and
George Seloe, the host of the St. Charles in that vil-
lage.

Rev. W. B. Matchett, of New York city, has
received and accepted a call of the Bank street Baptist
church of New Albany to become their pastor,
and enters immediately upon his labors.

The property of the late Kentucky Trust Com-
pany Bank was sold in Covington on Saturday for
\$6,600.

COSTA RICA.—The correspondent of the New Or-
leans Picayune writes from Panama:

The monarch brought dates from Punta Arenas
up to December 3d. The papers are jubilant over
the news that "Walker had been whipped and com-
pelled to evacuate Costa Rica, and take refuge on the
island of Ometepe, in the lake, with only 400 men."
The people were subscribing money very liberally
to carry on further operations against him, and
"hundreds were eager to join the army against the
 filibusters." There were twenty or thirty deserters
from Walker's army in Punta Arenas, fourteen
in La Union, and numbers in various other places.

THE HOG MARKET.—There was nothing what-
ever done in hogs yesterday. Holders, however,
were very firm. The Cincinnati Commercial, of
yesterday, says:

There is a large demand for mess pork and bulk
meat for future delivery, and all on the market was
taken at \$17 50 for mess pork, 7c for bulk should-
ers, and 8 1/2c for sides, but at the close there were
no sellers at these rates, mess pork being held at
\$18, bulk sides at 8 3/4c, and shoulders at 7 3/4c.
Bulk lard is generally held at 12c, with plenty of
buyers. Parties who contracted to deliver 1,000 bbls
lard, a few weeks ago, at 10c, in April next, offered
to settle to-day, by paying \$3,800, to annul the con-
tract. The business doing in all kinds is of a pretty
speculative character, and we notice, by looking
over our exchanges, that the excitement has spread
over the entire West; everything in the pork line is
being eagerly sought after, and the most extrava-
gant ideas are indulged in with reference to the fu-
ture price of pork. That such a state of things
will lead to a reaction, a panic and a decline, cannot
be doubted.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal, of the 6th, says:
The packing business for the present season being
nearly closed, we are enabled to present the fol-
lowing statement: Number of hogs killed by James
L. Lamb and H. Jacoby & Co., up to January 1st,
is 24,779; the average weight 221 lbs., being an in-
crease in weight of about 6 per cent. over last year.
The number killed here in 1855-56 was 31,000, of
which 10,000 were shipped dressed to Northern and
Eastern cities, leaving the remainder, 21,000, as the
number packed here. This season the number sent
forward dressed will fall short of 1,000 head, and
the season's business will foot up about 25,000 head.
The prices paid averaging about \$5 25 per 100 lbs.

At St. Louis, on Thursday, 1,000 bbls mess pork
on the Illinois river sold at \$17 00.

LAND WARRANTS.

The active demand which
sprung up for land warrants last week has fallen off
2c per acre. Sweeney, Rittenhouse, Fant, & Co.,
bankers, of Washington, quote market dull, the fol-
lowing being their buying and selling rates on Mon-
day, viz:

BUYING.	SELLING.
40-acre warrants.....	\$1 07 per acre. \$1 10 per acre.
80-acre warrants.....	92 do 94 do
160-acre warrants.....	82 do 84 do
320-acre warrants.....	88 do 90 do

It was supposed at first that the lands offered for
sale by the General Land Office were to be brought
into market immediately; but it now appears from the
official advertisement of the Department that the
sales will not take place until the first of May
next, and those who bought for a rise are now re-
solving to some extent, which may produce during
the coming week a further decline.

The lands proclaimed for market are reported to
be as fine as any in Iowa, and as May approaches,
when these sales take place, a permanent improve-
ment in the market we think must take place, unless
Congress gives away another slice of the public do-
main where these lands lie.

The New Albany Ledger reports the following
dividends having been declared in that city:

Ohio Insurance Co., 6 per cent. semi-annual.
New Albany Ins. Co., 3 per cent. semi-annual.
M. and M. Bank, 3 per cent. semi-annual.
Gas Company, 6 per cent. annual.

FROM TEXAS.—The Columbian Democrat, of the
23d ult., says:

From all we can learn in regard to the sugar crop this
year, in Brazoria county, it will not exceed 100 hds. It
is probable that this amount will be made, and the great-
er portion of it in Gulf prairie. The estimated crop of last
year was 7,000 hds of sugar and 13,000 bbls. of molasses.

The San Antonio Herald, of the 20th, says:

On Thursday night last, about 8 o'clock, eleven of the
inmates of our jail made their escape. They managed to
get one of their number into the hall, who opened the door
and let the balance in. Upon the appearance of the jail-
ors, the prisoners made a severe attack upon them, nearly
killing one, and gagging the other so that he could not give
the alarm.

The Galveston News, of the 27th, says:

We learn that an insurrection of the negroes of Houston
county was fortunately frustrated a few days since. Arms
and ammunition were discovered in several portions of the
county, given to them, no doubt, by white men, who are
now living among us, and who are constantly inciting our
slaves to deeds of violence and bloodshed.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

Inasmuch as the appointment of County Coroner, to fill
the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Lee
White, which vacancy occurs on the 1st day of February
next, is a matter of "seeming" interest to several, it may
be proper to inquire whether the vacancy must be filled by
the people or by the County Court.

As this is a constitutional office, we look first at the Con-
stitution.

Art. 4, sec. 1.—Term of Office.—See article 6, section 1.—Same
as the County Judge.

Art. 4, sec. 2.—When to be Elected.—Art. 6, sec. 3.—Same time and
manner as County Judge.

Then as to County Judges:

Art. 4, sec. 3.—First election to take place same time as
County Judge. The preceding Judge first elected shall
hold his office until the 1st Monday in August, 1854, and
afterwards elections shall be held on the 1st Monday in Au-
gust in the years in which vacancies regularly occur.

Art. 4, sec. 3.—Judge of County Court to be elected by
the qualified voters of the County for the term of four
years.

Now, at the same time Judge Garland, the County Judge,
was elected Dr. White was elected. The term of office of
both expires on the 1st Monday of August, 1855.

Art. 6, sec. 7.—Vacancies in office under this article shall
be filled until the next regular election in such manner as
the General Assembly may provide.

The General Assembly has provided as follows:

Revised Statutes—Elections—Chap. 22, art. 6, sec. 5, and
subdivisions 1 and 2.—The office of Coroner, and of
Judge of County Court, shall be held by the same person
until the next regular election, which means of course "the
next succeeding August election" at which, by the Constitu-
tion, "regular elections occur." In the office of Coroner,
and in other offices named in said subdivision of said
section; but to show clearly what August election said section
means, it is to be noted that that named in the
Constitution, even if it should say it did, see Revised Sta-
tutes, chap. 31, art. 3, Coroner, sec. 11 and 12.

Sec. 11.—Whenever the office of Coroner shall become
vacant, before the expiration of his term, the County Court
shall convene and appoint a successor, who shall be com-
missioned by the Governor, and his commission shall be
for the term for which his predecessor was elected.

Sec. 12.—Whenever the office of Coroner shall become
vacant, and one year of the term remains unexpired, the
County Court of his county shall order an election to be
held to fill the vacancy according to law (that is by the
people). If there be less than a year unexpired, then the
County Court shall appoint a successor, who shall be com-
missioned by the Governor for the residue of the term.

Now what is the term? Four years. When does it ex-
pire? The 1st Monday in August, 1854, for Lee White
was elected on the 1st Monday in August, 1854. Judge Garland
was then elected. There more than one year to run from
the 1st day of February, 1857, to the 1st Monday of August,
1858. Yes, one year and six months. So the people of the
county elect the Coroner to fill the vacancy, and the County
Court does not appoint him. The County Court must
order an election to fill the vacancy according to law. Let
it be so done.

[From this morning's Journal.]

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

Senate.—Mr. Seward introduced a bill to expedite
telegraphic communication for the use of govern-
ment in its foreign intercourse. It authorizes the
Secretary of State under the direction of the Presi-
dent to contract for the aid of the United States in
laying down the submarine cable to connect existing
telegraphs.

Mr. Seward based his argument in favor of Har-
lan's right to a seat on the ground that while legisla-
tive acts require the concurrent votes of the two
branches of the Legislature, the act of choosing an
United States Senator was not a legislative act, but
merely an additional duty, which had been devolved
upon members of the Legislature. When they per-
formed this duty, it was in joint convention, the in-
dividuality of the two houses being merged and lost
in the joint body. Mr. Stewart took the position
that the election was unconstitutional and the re-
port of the committee of the judiciary to that effect
well founded.

Messrs. Brown and Hale favored the claim of
the sitting member. Toucey and Douglas opposed it.
No question taken.

On motion of Mr. Bell of New Hampshire, a re-
solution was adopted requesting the President, if, in
his opinion, not inconsistent with the public interest,
to communicate to the Senate such information as
may be on file in the Department of State relative
to the interference at the Island of Aves, in the
Caribbean Sea, of the Venezuelan Government with
American citizens who were rightfully in occupancy
of said Island, as they believed, and engaged in
collecting guano, therefrom, for Government use.

Mr. Stewart rejected the said American citizens from
their lawful employment. And also to communicate
what measures, if any, have been taken by the
Government of the United States to obtain redress
from the Government of Venezuela.

Adjourned till Monday.

House.—The House passed 21 private bills, and
an adjournment was about being effected when Kel-
sey introduced a subject which caused much excite-
ment. He presented it as a question of privilege,
first causing it to be read at the Clerk's table—an
editorial from the New York Times, of the 6th inst.,
which charged members of Congress and lobby
agents with gross corruption, mentioning the Min-
nesota land bill in the connection, and saying that
evidence can be produced to carry conviction to every
honest breast that the criminals should be driven
from the high places which they have dishonored.

Mr. Kelsey remarked that the charges contained
in this article appeared to have been based on a let-
ter from this city to the Times. Under ordinary
circumstances, it would perhaps be a waste of time
to notice articles of this character appearing in the
newspapers, but the editor of the Times occupied a
position before the country which entitled his state-
ments to credit. If he is in possession of the facts he
thinks charges, he should substantiate them before
a committee of the House, that members who may
be guilty of such conduct should be known to the
country. As the case now stood, he (Kelsey) could
neither vote for or against a certain proposition
without bringing herself directly under the charges in
that article. If there exists such a combination as
is alleged, he wanted to know it, and have the facts

GO BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

He concluded by offering the
following:

"Whereas, Certain statements have been published
charging members of the House with entering into
corrupt combinations for the purpose of passing and
of preventing the passage of certain measures now
before Congress; therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of five members be
appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for
persons and papers, to investigate said charges, and
that the committee report the evidence to be taken
and what action, in their judgement, is necessary on
the part of the House, without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Paine—I scarcely know whether I ought to
say anything or not. I know nothing about that
letter, nor his Journal. I know nothing about any
communication made to it. I know not how he ob-
tained the information. I know not whether it is
true or false; but I do know that there has been a
proposition made in the House, by a member of the
House, upon the subject.

[Sensation, and cries of

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 10, 1857.

A naval court martial met at Philadelphia on Tuesday for the trial of Commander James H. Rowan, of the U. S. brig Bainbridge. The charge against him is scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. The specifications are that he, whilst commanding the U. S. brig Bainbridge, was drunk on board; that he took part in a riot in his cabin on board the brig Bainbridge at sea; that he, while under the influence of intoxicating liquors, without provocation, assailed Passed Assistant Surgeon John Rudenstein with abusive and threatening language; that he indulged to such excess in intoxicating drinks as to require medical treatment for mania-a-poti; that he was drunk and riotous at the American Hotel at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and that he accepted a challenge from Lieut. Charles E. Fleming to fight a duel.

HUNTINGTON AT SING SING.—It is said that the State prison at Sing Sing Charles B. Huntington, the Wall Street forger, has been assigned to the cabinet shop, where he is employed in sawing and planing boards.

AFRICA.—Dr. LIVINGSTON IN ENGLAND.—We have already alluded to the return to England of the Rev. Dr. Livingston, the celebrated missionary. He had a public reception in London on the 16th. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on the occasion, and, in the course of the opening address, he said that Dr. L. had experienced many difficulties and privations. He had been absent seventeen years, and during that period he had been attacked by fever thirty-one times, and had been in peril of his life by the natives no less than seven times. The Doctor himself, in reply to a complimentary resolution, made a highly interesting statement, the concluding portion of which we annex:

"Now we speak of Africa and its burning sands." This is quite true, so far as some parts of it are concerned, and there the population is small. This is the southern and dry country, but when you go beyond 20 deg. you come into a totally different country and among the people of the true negro family and into the great slave market—the country from which we once derived our slaves, and from which the Brazilians and Cubans now derive their slaves.

We find that the people in this country are exceedingly kind and civil, but there is a fringe of people round about which has always prevented commerce from entering into the interior. The negroes are very fond of commerce, and they were delighted at the idea of finding a path towards the sea for their commerce. They are civil to the missionary, and say "that he is a thing not to be killed." (A laugh.) Not because they love the Gospel, for they know nothing about it. Several of those who went with me to London and saw the ships of war were greatly astonished. On their way through some of the villages, some of the people tried to frighten those with me by telling that the white man would wheedle them on board the ships, fatten them and eat them. (A laugh.) All their suspicions vanished, however, when I took them on board the ships, and the sailors gave them bread and meat, and they talked together in languages which neither understood, and they almost fell down and worshipped me. They believe that the people who are so wise as to make all these things must have a better religion than theirs. We found the country so well watered with rivers in one part, that we were not able to find a wagon path. At the present moment I have not a single note of triumph, when I think of the operations which yet require to be done. (Hear, hear.)

I know there must be hard work for the future, as there has been for the past. It is not by great meetings such as this, or great excitement, but by hard work, and a constant feeling of the presence of God, and constant working without seeking the expectations fulfilled, that the great work of Christianizing the heathen of Africa can be accomplished. (Cheers.) The country which we traversed was, as I have said, well supplied with water, and we had no occasion to carry water for a single day. (The Reverend gentlemen then entered into some minute details respecting the course of the Zambeze and several of its tributary streams, which would require the aid of maps and diagrams to illustrate with accuracy.) The people resident in this district have, he continued, very little disease among them; they have no consumption, nor scrofula, nor hydrophobia, and very little insanity indeed. They are preserved in very large numbers—I doubt not for some wise purpose of Providence. The women of the tribe are held in high estimation, and it is the women there who divorce the men, and not the men the women, as in this country. (A laugh.)

A son-in-law is always obliged to go into the country to find wood for his mother-in-law—(a laugh)—and this duty often causes a large amount of labor. As we descended from the north, all our goods and provisions were expended before we reached the Makololo country, but the chief of the Bechuans provided us abundantly with all that we required, and would not let us go until the rainy season commenced. The tribe enjoy very much to tell that they have been to the end of the world. They say that their fathers and the ancients told them that there was no end to the world, but one time they started off, and, having traveled a very long way, they at last came to a place where the world said, "there is no more of me—this is my end." (A laugh.)

To show how honest the people are, and how they respect the missionary, I will tell you that at one time some packages and letters of mine came up for me to the river Zambeze. The Makololos were on one side, and another tribe on the other, with whom they were often quarrelling. Makololos were told that the things were bewitched, and that they must not be touched, and the things were put on an island in the middle of the stream, where they were hunted, and remained secure for twelve months, waiting my return. I should like to see a missionary station in one of the ridges of the Zambeze rivers, and I think it would be very useful there.

In passing to the north there is, I admit, some difficulty; but others of my fellow-laborers in the missionary field, such as Mr. Moffat, who are compelled to sit at home studying the language and translating the Scriptures, have more painful duties to perform, and they are not so pleasantly occupied as I was in sleeping in the open air, beneath the blue vault of heaven. (A laugh.) Some persons think that my course of journeying was a tempting of Providence. I did not think so. I thought it was my duty to try and open up some new path for Christianity. (Cheers.) And those who think that I was tempting Providence I can only call "my weaker brethren."

ILLINOIS—WHAT RAILROADS WILL DO.—We have before us the message of the Governor of Illinois. The State is in a most prosperous condition, all brought about by her extensive net of railroads. The State debt in the last four years has been reduced from \$17,398,985 to \$12,834,141, besides paying \$2,514,358 interest. The Governor is of opinion that, if the present revenue law is continued, the entire debt will be liquidated within seven years. While the debt of the State is being rapidly extinguished, the revenue is increasing:

There cannot be a doubt now entertained that this unusual prosperity is the result, in a very great measure, of that liberal spirit exhibited by the State towards the internal improvements so necessary to her full development. Actuated by a wise and prudent economy, the State promptly transferred to the Central Railroad Company a grant of land of over two millions and a half of acres, contracting for payment into the State treasury of seven per cent of the gross proceeds of the road for all time to come. The wisdom of the act is seen in her already paid, and the State treasury is beginning to feel its benefit by the increase of taxable property, and by the payment of the interest on the bonds.

ation. The road is yet in its infancy, and no one now living can approach and comprehend its full development. It affords a steady, safe, and reliable income, which must annually increase for a considerable number of years. The lines of the company nearly traverse the length of the State, and the State has the right of access to its books and information generally respecting its management and control. By being interested in its proceeds, she has the continued right to require the company to pursue the legitimate business for which it was created, and the means of detecting its deviations. I hazard nothing in saying that by the time the whole line is completed the seven per cent. will pay the entire expense of the State government. It is among the brightest trophies remaining from her struggles with adversity, that she is about to emerge from debt, she can relieve her people from the last dollar of taxation, with a revenue from this source sufficient to pay her annual expenses, and have the revenue of her canal for appropriation to such benevolent purposes as she may deem most beneficial to her people.

Under date of Dec. 25, 1856, I am furnished by Mr. Calhoun, assistant treasurer of the company, with a communication, from which we take the following statements:

Grant of land to the Company.....	2,500,000 acres.
Amount now sold.....	843,184
Unsold.....	1,656,816
Number of miles completed.....	704
Receipts for the Road for 1856.....	\$2,403,950 35
Estimated for 1857.....	3,500,000 00
Rolling stock of the Company.....	1,000,000 00
Passenger and freight engines, 1620 freight cars, and 62 passenger cars—Cost of Road estimated at.....	25,500,000 00

When the whole line shall have been completed, and by the terms of the charter the State is entitled to 7 per cent, we may safely expect it to pay into the State Treasury at least \$200,000 the first year, the second year \$250,000, and in five years after its completion it may be confidently relied on for \$350,000 annually. The amount received so far from the Central Railroad is only 5 per cent. upon the gross proceeds of the earnings of the main trunk for eighteen months.

The limits of this communication will not permit me to refer to the other important railroads of the State, even by name. Four years ago there were less than 40 miles constructed. The amount now in operation will vary little from 3,000 miles, penetrating almost every section and filling the country with activity and business. Most of the contemplated roads are in rapid progress of construction. As a citizen of the State, I look upon her condition with unmingled pride and satisfaction. In a few short years she has risen almost from a position of almost hopeless dependency to a most enviable position. In less than seven years she will be entirely free from debt. Her expenses will be met by the sale of her land, and her people, and she will have a large surplus revenue at her disposal. A brighter destiny, it seems to me, can hardly be the lot of any State.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

ADDRESS

Of the Managers of the American Bible Society to its Auxiliaries, Members, and Friends in regard to a General Supply of the United States with the Sacred Scriptures.

MESSRS. EDITORS: By giving the following Address a place in your widely circulated paper you will render important aid to this great national movement, and undoubtedly gratify every patriotic and Christian reader of the Journal.

As this city has recently been thoroughly canvassed and supplied, the Louisville and vicinity Bible Society have determined to "bear their part in this good work by sending Bible collectors to the more remote and destitute portions of the country."

H. W. PIERSON, Agent Am. Bible Society, Louisville, Ky., January, 1857.

At the last anniversary of the American Bible Society, held in New York on the 8th of May, 1856, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the numerous body of members present:

In view of the statements made by the managers in their report, and with the cooperation of those who view the Bible as indispensable to our civil and religious welfare, this society now resolves to humbly rely on Divine aid to enter on a second exploration of our entire country, with the purpose of placing a copy of this sacred volume, as early as practicable, in every destitute household where there is a willingness to receive it.

The following address and resolutions are now sent forth by the Board of Managers, in order to aid the work in carrying out its noble purpose. We do not hope that they will receive a general and careful perusal, and that the auxiliaries, as far as possible, will take action of some sort in regard to the same. Twenty-seven years ago the American Bible Society adopted a similar resolution. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Finlay, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, it was resolved, That this Society, with humble reliance on Divine aid, will endeavor to supply all the destitute families in the United States with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, willing to purchase or receive them within the space of two years.

By the blessing of God, in the course of that time, every accessible family in the more settled portions of our country was visited and supplied with the Bible—a noble determination vigorously executed. The intervals since that time, various localities have in the same manner been explored and supplied; but during the past twenty-five years no systematic and united effort has been made to place this book within every destitute household. The resources of our auxiliary societies in limited funds indicate a general and increasing want, and an absolute necessity of the measure now proposed. In 1828, our population was 12,866,000; it is now 26,500,000. Our inhabited territory has increased in equal proportion. Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California have been added to the Union. Territorial governments have been formed in Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Washington. The number of people in the United States has increased from a territory of more than two million square miles has been occupied by our increasing population since 1828—a territory twice the size of that country, over which the charities of the American Bible Society have been extended in passing the resolution to which we have referred. In the same period the influx of foreigners has increased from the rate of 200,000 to 300,000 annually. The population now apparently diminishing, has added to our population, during twenty-six years, more than 3,500,000; a large proportion of these either bring the Bible with them, nor are they in the country.

The scheme is large and therefore worthy of the American Bible Society. Divine Providence proposes small ends to the ambitious, and in order to reach the great end, give it a large hold upon the hearts of his people, endow it with great resources, and endues it with a spirit of benevolence. It is that He may accomplish it by great results. We should not be content with the small results of our efforts, but we should be content with the glory of God and the welfare of our country.

Not a motive waiting. We had a motive in the present social and political condition of our country. The selfishness, which equally with enterprise characterizes the times, has loosened social bonds, disintegrated the brotherhood, and thrown each individual into a state of isolation rather than the happiness of a united community. The surest corrective of erroneous social ideas, and the truest field of political liberty, are to be found in the principles of the Divine Word. Let us disseminate this character of free institutions. Let God's Book teach men not to use their liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but in love to serve another; and that the love of Jesus makes us free. Let us strengthen the position of this cornerstone of our political existence, so that it can never be removed from the foundation. Let us disseminate this character of the Bible to be imported for distribution—Congress thus becoming the first American Bible Society. Now that we have been permitted to succeed, to what was undertaken as a high national duty, inspired by sentiments of holy reverence for Scripture as the very basis of our political institutions, let us place in the hands of every family within our territory this charter of our rights and liberty.

ered with punishment if he did not act kindly, the immediate wants of the little children and the mother provided for, and the case was left under the watchful care of one of their number. It was as hard a sight as human eye ever witnessed to see a beautiful little girl of three years making her breakfast that morning on a single hard crust of bread, dry and mouldy. Yet, in all the innocent gaiety of infancy, she prattled on as happily at her miserable meal as would the best-nurtured child of wealth in all this great city.

Again on Monday morning of last week. On Tuesday afternoon she was again visited by one of the consulting physicians, accompanied by his wife, bearing some necessities of life and little delicacies of sickness together with a little money contributed by an editor who had heard of the case. The husband was again drunk, the wife showing the early symptoms of a fatal disease, the room, the bed untouched in all this time by any friendly hand. A rebuke was administered to her husband, which broke every his stubborn nature, and he promised with tears to do his duty in the future.

The husband was sober and penitent, but where were those cares which only woman can bestow? And so in cold and misery, in her intended bed, this woman, not without refinement in her manner, and evidently one who had seen better days, struggled with death, unwilling to depart and leave her three little ones to the tender mercies of a drunken step-father. But early on Sunday morning she died, unheeded by the kindly offices of any one save that faithful attending physician who had so carefully watched her during that long week, and provided her, not only with medicines, but out of his own poverty with food fit for sickness.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

THE U. S. STORESHIP SUPPLY IN A HURRICANE.—The Camels all Safe.—From Malta, we learn that the U. S. storeship Supply, Capt. David D. Porter, was obliged to stop at that island, on account of a terrible storm which occurred on the 30th November. An officer on board, writing home, says:

December 1, harbor of Malta, 4 P. M. At 10 o'clock last night, when about sixty miles from shore, a squall struck us, and I think I never heard anything like the howling and shrieking of the wind. The ship quivered all over; I could feel the masts bending. The helm was put up and we drove before.

The hurricane subsided in about half an hour to a decent gale, and as the wind was dead to our course, we put back at once for Malta, where we have just arrived. We did not part a sheet of canvas, nor was a rope carried away; and of the forty-four camels which were purchased in Smyrna by Mr. Hep not one received the least injury.

There is now no doubt that camels can be safely transported to the United States, and that they are most useful animals no one can dispute. They can bear extremes of heat and cold, are long-lived, and are economical as regards food. Those on board the Supply are fine specimens, selected with care; one is an enormous fellow, a Bactrian, and weighs from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. During a storm, the camels are strapped down on their knees, in which position they have had to remain as long as seven days. When released from their fastenings, they rise with alacrity and seem none the worse for it. We sail to-day (December 6), homeward bound, the weather having been so boisterous as to delay the departure of the mails. All on board in good health.

FAILURE IN NEW YORK.—The Journal of Commerce says in its money article:

We regret to announce that the firm of Kelly, Townsend, & Co., a respectable house engaged in the banking and stock business, have made an assignment, finding it impossible to make good their contracts. They lost largely by an important contemplated public improvement, the successful issue of which has been unexpectedly delayed, and are somewhat short in stocks. The principal creditors are western correspondents and depositors. We are assured that this suspension will not affect the bank for which they were agents and in which they were partners.

The steamer to-day took out \$252,740 in specie.

Mines on Fire.—A fortnight since, the Peach Mountain vein, up the Norwegian, worked by Rogers, Sindrikson, & Co., and the property of the Delaware Coal Company, was fired at the air-shaft, below water level. The vein, from the start, burned so fiercely that all attempts to check the flames proved fruitless, and the lessees occupied themselves in removing the machinery, &c., of the operation. It is thought the fire is the worst, some miners, dissatisfied with the reduction of wages, which it is the rule to establish at this season. By the act the incendiary has stopped one of the most valuable lead ash collieries in the region, has entailed, possibly, considerable loss on the lessees, and thrown out of employment many miners, upon whom, at this severe season, are dependent scores of women and children. It is contemplated to turn a portion of the Norwegian creek into the mine, and thus, if possible, extinguish the fire. The lessees have another operation on the Diamond vein, and are opening two other veins on the same property. The Mt. Laffie colliery—Charles Miller's—took fire last May, and has been burning since, below water level. The fire originated in the old workings. The operation was closed, and water let in. Last week, we understand, the mine was filled up, and ere this the fire has been undoubtedly extinguished.

Pottsville Journal.

RATHER FAST.—A "fast" young man, who has for some time been a resident of this city, a day or two since took a young lady of his acquaintance out on a short sleigh ride. On the way out, the young man fell desperately in love with his fair companion, "popped the question," and was immediately accepted. On arriving at a small town, they repaired to a magistrate, and the "twain" were made man and wife.

After a nightfall they returned to the city, and on the following day, after enjoying the bliss of wedded existence for a brief period, the "fast" young man became sick of his bargain and left, ostensibly for New Orleans. Previous to his departure, he told some of his friends that he was married the day previous, while under the influence of liquor, and that he should not abide by it. Later in the day, the deserted wife was about town in search of her truant lord, but he was nowhere to be found. We believe the girl is a servant, or seamstress, in some private family, without friends in the city; while the young man's parents and connections belong to the higher walks of life.

Detroit Advertiser.

Accidents to Express Messengers.—The Central Railroad Company recently paid a heavy bill of damages to Mr. Gilling, the Express messenger so severely injured last winter, have exacted an agreement from American Express Company requiring them to stand between their agents and the Railroad in all future accidents.

The Express Company now wish to make the same contracts with their employees, but the messengers do not like to be smashed up at their own expense, and refuse to sign the contracts. Several resignations are said to have resulted.

Buffalo Commercial.

THE ADRIATIC.—The alterations which it has been found necessary to make in some of the details of this magnificent steamship are now nearly completed, and she will shortly make a trial trip which will, no doubt, amply justify the high expectations of the public. The Adriatic will probably leave this port for Liverpool on the 15th of February, taking the place of the Baltic, which will go into dry dock for repairs.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

MARRIED.

In South Carrollton, Ky., Jan. 1st, 1857, by Rev. Isaac Malone, of Muhlenburg, Mr. WM. MILLER, formerly of Louisville, Ky., to Miss SALLIE VIRGINIA, daughter of Rev. R. P. Arnold, of Bremen, Ky. Demurel please copy.

DIED.

In Barboursville, Ky., on Sunday morning, Dec. 31st, of consumption, THOMAS C. WOODS, in the 55th year of his age.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—Pro Bono Publico.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chills, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Fester, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. B. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany. apr2 j&b&w&wooly

For Sale.
C. S. MALTBY'S OYSTER REPOSITORY.
No. 62 Third St., bet. Main and Market.
RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS IN LARGE AND SMALL.
Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, &c., &c.
JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.
j&b&w&wooly

Dr. King's Dispensary.
DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second streets, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other discharges growing out of neglected or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and the constitutional difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.
STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. When a structural general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution. The operation is performed by the use of the "SPECIAL INSTRUMENT,"—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of immoderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.
Persons abroad, by writing and stating their case, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.
The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. j&b&w&wooly
Office hours at the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening. as weekly

Old Papers for Sale.

A LOT of old papers in good order, suitable for wrapping up goods, &c., for sale. Inquire at this office. j&b&w&wooly

New Books; New Books!!
PRESIDENT'S ROBERTSON'S History of Charles V. Also complete sets of Prescott's Works.
Worth and Wealth, by Martinus for Merchants and Business Men, by Freeman Hunt.
A Hunter's Life among Lions, Elephants, and other Wild Animals, by Cummings.
The Blumerters, by the author of "Tempest and Sunshine."
The Golden Dragons, or Up and Down the Iravaddi.
The Past and Present of Paris.
The Rector of St. Bartholomew's.
The Behavior Book, by Miss Leslie.
The History of the Author of Tempest and Sunshine.
Viola, or the Cross and the Crown, by Melancthon.
For sale by S. RINGOLD, 66 Fourth street. j&b&w&wooly

New Books at Hagan & Co's.
THE Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by a Lady of Louisville, mostly bound in cloth. Price \$1.25.
Home Scenes of the New Testament, or Christ in the Family, by Rev. T. Stork, D. D.
Scenes and Adventures in the Army, or Romance in Military Life, by P. S. G. Cooke.
The Robin and other Parables for Children.
Jews in the Temple, or the Model of Youth.
The History of the Bible, their History and their Uses.
Just received and for sale by C. HAGAN & CO., Main st. j&b&w&wooly

New Books Daily Received at C. HAGAN & CO'S, No. 507 Main street.
SUBSCRIPTION received for all of the Magazines at the publishers' price (\$2 per copy), and a premium of three gifts to each copy. C. HAGAN & CO j&b&w&wooly

New Books.
NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, by Paul Cretton, author of "The Night Watch, or Social Life in the South." Price \$1.25.
Religious Truth, illustrated from science in address and sermons on special occasions, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D. Price \$1.25.
The Life of the Olden Time, by Edmund H. Sears. Price \$1.
Heaven, by James William Kimball. Price \$1.
The Life of the Patriarchs, or Lessons chiefly from the Life of Joseph, by the Rev. John Cummins, D. D.
The Inner Life of the Christian, by Rev. Frederick A. D. Price \$1.
Modern Atheism under its forms of Pantheism, Materialism, Secularism, Development, and Natural Laws, by James Buchanan, D. D., L. L. D. Price \$1.25.
The Night Watch, or Social Life in the South, by Somebody. Price \$1.25.
For sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market. j&b&w&wooly

Partnership.
WE have associated with us in business Mr. H. C. Dryden. The style of the firm to be continued as heretofore. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO. Jan. 1, 1857.—j

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, are prepared with an extra supply of their fine Dress Hats, gotten up expressly for their retail sales and the holidays. j&b&w&wooly

SOFT HATS AND CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS.—We have a large assortment of the above named goods which we are selling at very low prices. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO. j&b&w&wooly

Medical Books

CRUMP & WELSH'S No. 84 Fourth st.
A NEW AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE AT

Ten per Cent. off Publishers' Prices. j&b&w&wooly

New and Valuable Books at A. Davidson's.
MODERN ATHEISM, under its forms of Pantheism, Materialism, Secularism, Development, and Natural Laws, by James Buchanan, D. D., L. L. D. \$1.25.
Heaven, by Jas. Wm. Kimball. \$1.
The Doctrine of Baptisms, by George D. Armstrong, D. D. \$1.
A Book of Public Prayer, compiled from the authorized formularies of Worship of the Presbyterian Church, as prepared by the Reformers, Calvin, Knox, Bucer, and others. \$1.25.
Andre, a tragedy in five acts, by W. W. Lord. \$1.
JUVENILE BOOKS.
Whistler, or Manly Boy. 65 cents.
Molly and Kitty, or Pleasant Life in Ireland. 75 cents.
The Pearls and other Tales. Illustrated. do.
The Bears of Augustusburg. do.
The Young Yagers. By Capt. M. Reid. do.
For sale by A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market. j&b&w&wooly

BUSINESS MEN OF LOUISVILLE!
LOOK AT THIS!
TIME IS MONEY!
DINNERS AT FIVE MINUTES' NOTICE, Between 1 and 5 o'clock P. M!

COLD WEATHER AND FROST BITES.—Tens of thousands of persons suffer annually with frost-bitten limbs, when they could easily be cured by using Porter's Oriental Life Liniment.

Eight hundred bottles of this Liniment were sold at the principal depot in this city on Monday, the 5th of January, nearly every bottle of which was bought especially for the cure of frost-bites. This great demand for the Oriental Life Liniment is in consequence of the universal success which has attended its use in the cure of frost-bites. It is a well-known fact that hundreds of old cases, of from ten to fifteen years' standing, have been permanently cured by the use of this valuable remedy.

Sold wholesale and retail at 96 Third street. Also by all druggists and country merchants throughout the Union. jan 7 d&w&b

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Miller & Tabb, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be continued by G. B. Tabb, at their old place of business, corner of Fourth and Market streets. JNO. A. MILLER, G. B. TABB.

January 1st, 1857.—j&b

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—We would respectfully invite the attention of persons, especially ladies, to our stock of black fancy Silks, embroidered Crape Robes, Illusion Robes for evening, Plaid Cashmere, D'Laines, Merinos, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries and Lace Goods, a large stock, which we are offering very low. We have a large stock of Welsh, Ballardvale, and Shaker Flannel, Linen Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, bleached Sheetings, bleached Cottons, best brands, which we are offering as low as they can be found in this or any other Western market. G. B. TABB, Corner Fourth and Market sts. j&b

DISCOURSES TO THE PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS AND YOUNG MEN OF LOUISVILLE.—The second of the series of discourses commencing the practical value and importance of Christianity as the sure guide and great safeguard of life, will be delivered by the pastor of the Walnut street Baptist Church, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, to-morrow night, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited; especially those who have thought lightly of Christianity and its institutions.

Subject: The Bible and the Lord's Day.

LAST NIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.—MOZART HALL.—This wonderful exhibition will positively close this evening. We have never witnessed anything to equal this. Every scene is produced in such a surprising but pleasing manner that the attention of all is riveted to them from the commencement to the close. The rapidity of the changes, the vast amount of matter presented, and the wonderful ingenuity shown in their production make all who have visited this exhibition pronounce it as the greatest combination of the sublime and beautiful with the highly ingenious they have ever witnessed. It is to be hoped that none will allow this last opportunity to pass without taking advantage of it. There is an exhibition this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when children will be admitted for a dime. They can learn more of history in one hour than in a twelvemonth's reading.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. T. M. Drain will preach at the East Baptist Church to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and Rev. S. H. Ford at night. There is quite an interesting meeting going on in this church.

LIBERTY AND UNION.—The members of these Councils and all true and loyal Americans are requested to attend a social and business meeting this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall at 7 o'clock.

N. B. James Buchanan will be present and address the assembly.

SKATES! SKATES! just received by express at No. 99 Third street. j&b

ST. CHARLES.

In building lately occupied by the Merchants' Exchange, on Fifth street, between Main and Market.

**THE undersigned would call the attention of their friends and the public in general to the fact that they have this day opened their Restaurant and Dining Saloon, which they are determined shall not be surpassed by any other in the city. The Restaurant will be under the care of our Mr. Ruefer, who will devote his attention exclusively to that department; and all the tables will be supplied with every delicacy in season and out of season, which will be served up by the price of cooks "Old Jim" in a style peculiarly his own. The bar under charge of our Mr. Meyer, late of Walker's, will be constantly supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c.
Private parties can be furnished with Diners and Suppers in private parlors in the house.
Families and private parties abroad in France can also be furnished with every variety which is to be procured.
We are determined to spare no effort nor expense to please, and hope by unobtrusive exertions to merit the public patronage which has so liberally bestowed upon us heretofore on our different positions.
RUEFER & MYER. d27 j&b**

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston. Our Pianos and Piano Warehouses corner of Main and Sixth streets. d28 j&b

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. d24 j&b

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

REMOVAL.

WE have removed our FINISHING and PLANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of the block. d24 j&b

Walker's Exchange Restaurant.
DUM VIVIMUS VIVAMUS.

OYSTERS.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. The left side is a dark, textured binding edge. The right side is a light-colored page area with faint, illegible text impressions. The text is too faded to be transcribed accurately.